

WILL PACK THE HALL

REPUBLICANS WILL OPEN CAMPAIGN IN THIS COUNTY TONIGHT.

HAS SET GOTHAM ALL AGOG.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR TONIGHT'S DEMO

Action of Com Causes Much Disaffection in Free Silver Club

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lists of names chosen for judges and clerks in the various wards of the city. The work of choosing from the lists representatives in each ward for each candidate devolved on the committee. Each of the judges and clerks will be notified what man selected him and he will also be instructed that he must look to that candidate for the compensation earned for the services he performs.

The delegations in each ward for each candidate must be filed with the congressional committee by noon to-day. The delegation must be accompanied by \$50. Any vacancy in the list at any polling place may be filled by the voters of the ward.

The following are the judges and clerks as named by the congressional committee: First ward-Judges, Joseph Moore and Patrick Kirby; clerks, James Reynolds and Thomas Connors.

Second ward-Judges, Charles Eagan, Thomas Toole, John Farrell, Ed. D. McLean, clerks, Frank Pauley, John Conlon, Bernard McGinty, Phil McCarty, A. E. Sullivan.

Third ward-Judges, J. M. Cleary, H. C. Nelson, A. J. Ames, E. T. Richey; clerks, H. A. Jettmar, Ed. L. Harney, Jerry Sullivan, E. Foley.

Fourth ward-Judges, Fred O'Flaherty, Fred Allen, Gus Metzinger, W. J. Hoot, Jesse Reeves, John Sweeney, James McLean.

Fifth ward-Judges, George Hareman, W. B. O'Connell, John Cassidy, Joseph O'Connell, Ed. McGovern; clerks, Patrick O'Connell, Dennis O'Connell, William O'Connell, Ed. O'Connell.

Sixth ward-Judges, Benjamin Strother, Mike Ross, Frank E. Ed. Dunlop, Charles O'Connell, Ed. O'Connell, John O'Connell, George O'Connell, James O'Connell, Jerry O'Connell.

Seventh ward-Judges (east precinct), Eliott Jones, S. S. Jones, Harry Winston, H. S. Winston, John Gilday, clerks, John D. O'Connell, Frank O'Connell, George O'Connell, James O'Connell, William O'Connell, Ed. O'Connell.

Eighth ward-Judges (east precinct), W. P. Hayde, Patrick E. Mellen, A. J. Hall, C. Adams, David M. Kresky, clerks, Jesse J. Vineyard, Con Murphy, Alfred Miller, James Benson, Judges (west precinct), James H. Shennaker, D. D. Lacey, H. L. Lacey, H. G. McKim, clerks, Homer Chapman, H. H. Brooks, Charles M. Howland.

Ninth ward-Judges (east precinct), Frank Tapley, J. A. Winston, Frank Shindick, N. T. Jackson, Ed. Hayer, clerks, James Gilday, L. K. Barth, Charles McGee, Frank Lester, John Salisbury, Judges (west precinct), John Wagner, Ed. O'Connell, William Able, George Holmes, J. A. Shannon, clerks, Fred East, M. G. McCarthy, C. Welch, John Donnelly, William J. Lealey.

Tenth ward-Judges (east precinct), H. D. Ferguson, Ed. K. W. A. Donohy, C. B. Vrooman, clerks, Campbell Chapman, C. W. Foster, W. H. Brown, F. M. Cox, Judges (west precinct), S. Scott, C. W. Lacey, J. A. Young, J. E. Brady, clerks, J. Monaghan, Tom Melody, J. J. Dunn, James J. Lealey.

Eleventh ward-Judges, Sylvester Stevens, Thomas Tobin, John Conboy, W. D. Plim, James Dixon, Fred Kelly, Judges (west precinct), John O'Connell, Will Jones, H. C. O'Connell, George O'Connell, James O'Connell, William O'Connell, Ed. O'Connell.

Twelfth ward-Judges, William Givins, Thomas O'Connell, H. L. Leary, clerks, Barto, J. Bretter, Joseph Stevens, Michael Madick, Frank Hardesty, William O'Connell.

Thirteenth ward-Judges, J. C. Webster, Theodore Wittingham, Andrew Gallagher, clerks, John O'Connell, John O'Connell, John O'Connell, John O'Connell, John O'Connell, John O'Connell.

The action of the Democratic congressional committee in fixing Friday as the day for holding the election in connection with the general election is generally condemned by the rank and file of the party in the county outside of the city.

Coming to town on Friday, and the weekly newspapers, on which they depend for information, are not published on that day. The action of the committee is generally condemned by the rank and file of the party in the county outside of the city.

It is not to be thought that any delegate ought to go to Omaha instructed or elected to do so. The selection of delegates ought to be left to the enlightened choice of the convention. If, when assembled, that body should, after thoroughly canvassing the situation, conclude that I would poll a greater Democratic and free silver vote than the other candidates seeking the nomination, and were to tender it to me, I should be thankful for the honor. But I insist that the delegates be not restricted by instructions for any man in the district, without regard to his own opinion as to his availability.

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TALK OF THE RIALTO.

NAT GOODWIN'S PETITION FOR DIVORCE OCCASIONS MUCH GOSSIP.

HAS SET GOTHAM ALL AGOG.

GOODWIN'S WIFE WAS FORMERLY A SOCIETY LEADER OF BUFFALO.

She Became Smitten With Him and They Were Married After Her First Husband Secured a Divorce—Some Interesting Details.

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MISS OVERMAN CONFESSES.

Admits That All the Charges Against Rev. C. O. Brown, of San Francisco, Were True.

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IT WAS A GREAT DAY FOR REPUBLICANISM.

Candidate Robert E. Lewis Opens the Missouri Campaign With an Address at Chillicothe.

THE BIG CONVENTION TENT PACKED.

General John R. Thomas, of Illinois, Dr. A. C. Pettyjohn and Webster Davis Make Speeches.

CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Lewis Argues Against the Free Coinage of Silver and for the Republican Policy of Protection—Republican League Transacts Considerable Business at the Morning Session—Campaign Arrangements.

Chillicothe, Mo., Aug. 19.—(Special.) To-day has been much of a gala day here—a Republican gala day. The place began to fill up with strangers and visitors early, the result being that by noon the sidewalks were thronged and the streets filled with carriages and wagons of every sort. People poured in here from the surrounding country by the score. Decorations appeared everywhere. Many of the stores facing the public square bore big pictures of McKinley, flags fluttered from many windows and streamers and bunting met the eye on every hand.

All the morning long, almost all of the principal streets were being paraded by some one of the four bands which are here. To top all off, the weather was beautiful, being cool and crisp.

The big tent in which the sessions of the convention of Republican League Clubs are being held was jammed long before the time set for the speeches by Mr. Lewis and General Thomas, of Illinois. Many in the audience were ladies. Brookfield sent up a large party, as did several other neighboring towns.

Mr. Lewis came in in company with General Thomas and Chauncey I. Filley. Seated with them on the stage were Dr. A. C. Pettyjohn, Speaker Ben Russell, ex-Mayor Webster Davis, of Kansas City; George C. Crowther, of St. Joseph; F. B. Brownell, of St. Louis; Secretary Albert Griffin, of the state central committee; Seldon Spencer and Charles A. Loomis, of Chillicothe; John G. Melch, W. Perry Freeman and John G. Bishop, of Kansas.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 19.—Pete Ryan, foreman of the St. Lawrence mine, and Jack Campbell and John Manning, two miners, were killed about 3:15 o'clock last evening by a fall of the cage from the top of the mine to the bottom of the shaft, at the 1,200 foot level. The two miners were working at the bottom, beneath the pulley, at the 1,200 foot level, deepening the shaft, when the cage containing Ryan fell from the top, instantly crushing the life out of the two men below, and also killing Ryan. Ryan had just come to the top and was about to step out of the cage when he broke refused to work and the cage started down the shaft with fearful velocity.

FOUR TRAMPS KILLED.

Were Riding on a Rock Island Stock Train That Was Derailed Near Topeka.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 19.—Six cars of a Rock Island stock train were derailed five miles east of here this morning and four white men riding in the cellar or foot box underneath one of the cars were crushed to death. The head and limbs were completely torn from one of the bodies, and the other three were horribly crushed in the clothing remaining on the dismembered trunk found to be found to be the person. Papers found on the clothing of the other bodies identified them as E. H. McNeill, Summerville, Mich.; B. H. Miles, Olathe, Kan.; and George T. Canale, Jacksonville, Ill., or Kansas City, Mo.

OHIO WORK TRAIN WRECKED.

Engineer and Fireman Instantly Killed—Cause Unknown.

Canton, O., Aug. 19.—Engine No. 69 of a Rock train on the Cleveland, Canton & Western railroad jumped the track about one and a half miles south of Carrollton, O., at about 7 o'clock last night, ran about forty feet and then turned over the embankment, upside down, instantly killing Engineer Joseph Kirk and Fireman John Hardesty, both of Canton. Brakeman Ed Seymour, of Canton, was also killed, and there were several other trifling injuries. The cause of the accident is unknown, as a careful inspection of the track and engine fails to show any reason for the derailment.

Lightning at Larned, Kas.

Larned, Kas., Aug. 19.—(Special.) During a heavy thunder storm here last night the spire of the Presbyterian church was struck by lightning, which set fire to the roof and the flames could be seen from the town. The fire was quickly extinguished. J. D. Hounst's residence was also struck by lightning, and the roof of the building was blown off. Mr. and Mrs. Hounst were sleeping being knocked out, and Mrs. Hounst was suffocated by fumes of sulphur, which filled the room.

Kansas Epileptic Drowned.

Hutchinson, Kas., Aug. 19.—(Special.) S. L. D. Nichols, a young man aged 25, was drowned in low creek near Hutchinson last night. He was subject to epilepsy, and it is supposed he fell in a fit and helpless into the creek, as the water is only three feet deep where the accident occurred.

The Elwood, Ind., Striking.

Elwood, Ind., Aug. 19.—Everything is quiet at Elwood, and there were no attempts at disorder to-day. This was the day the tin plate company designated as the one for the employees to place their names on the pay roll or consider themselves discharged. None of the men, however, of the department signed and the strikers say the company will be forced to sign the scale.

constitution. The constitution does not say what kind of money we shall have. The only thing it does say in that connection is that we shall make any thing but gold and silver legal tender in payment of debts. But it says that the country can make money of any metal that in its wisdom it wishes to have. The talk of constitutional money is a play on words to increase the income of the voters. I mention these things, my fellow citizens, to get the brush out of the way—placed there by the Democratic party.

They say again, and this does not reach the heart of the controversy, silver has been discriminated against by the government; that when the act was repealed in 1873 which provided for the coining of the silver dollar, silver was depreciated, and the government was down the bullion value of the silver dollar. I want to say that every act, including that of 1873, has been in favor of and not against silver. The government of the United States has done more for silver than any other civilized government. It desires all it can to make you take that silver dollar and you won't take it. You are the ones who discriminate. There has been provided by the government a plan by which it will ship any amount of silver dollars to you in exchange for paper and you won't take it with it. The government discriminates against silver? It does, does it? Three hundred millions of silver dollars piled up in vaults and you won't have them. That is a confession that people are discriminating against silver in favor of paper. When the next Democratic politician comes to Livingston county and talks about the discrimination against silver dollars, ask him how many he wants to see carload to ship out of this county. He won't cost him a cent, yet you, the people, refused and have refused for the last fifteen years to use more than 500,000 of silver dollars out of the 500,000,000 of them. You do the discriminating, not the government. The government has done all in its power. It pledged the credit of the nation to uphold that dollar and make it worth 100 cents. The people don't want it. They want to exchange it for your paper dollars. If you do, send in your paper dollars.

"Some people believe that, with the opening of the mints, there will be a free distribution of silver. If there is going to be any kind of a distribution, I am in favor of free coinage."

"Now, let's go back to 16 to 1, the coinage question, and the ratio. When the fathers of the republic fixed the money of the constitution, they did not fix the ratio because they knew that from the beginning of creation the relative values of gold and silver had fluctuated. One pound of gold would buy four pounds of silver; eight pounds, twelve pounds. They left a ratio out because they did not suppose the people would go to congress to legislate the ratio. They left it to the people. The ratio of value, Congress made the ratio 16 to 1. The record shows that Hamilton and Jefferson and the others went into the markets of the world and found out how much silver was worth in terms of gold and they would buy when laid on the scales. They found the ratio 16 to 1, and the coining of the silver dollar began."

Then Mr. Jefferson found the ratio had changed, and silver was cheaper. He did not go to congress for legislation, but he sent to the director of the mint to close it against the silver dollar. For twenty-nine years no silver dollars were coined, through the administration of such Democrats as Jefferson and Madison and Monroe. In 1834 they changed the ratio to 15 to 1, in order that the ratio might correspond with the market value of the metal. They put a little too much silver in those dollars, so that they were worth on the market less than the gold dollar and 8 cents. The result was that silver dollars went out of circulation until 1873. At that time Mr. Stewart, of Nevada (a voice, "Give him hell"), did not own a silver mine. Mr. Stewart was engaged in something else, outside of silver mining. When that bill came up for the repeal of free coinage of silver, Mr. Stewart said the gold standard had been decreed by the laws of commerce, which were higher than any statute law. He knew the silver dollar was not being coined because it was worth 106, and people were not simple enough to stick it in the mint and have it stamped 100 cents.

"But when silver went down and down until it was worth 79 cents in gold, then Mr. Stewart and the others wanted the government to stamp that silver 100 cents. The statesmen of the country could not see that it was fair to stamp Mr. Stewart's cents, stamped at that time the government of the United States, which has so woefully discriminated against silver, has coined 400,000,000 silver dollars and kept them worth 100 cents. How? Not by reason of the gold dollar, but at the expense of the government."

"Let us for just a moment see the condition of our trade with foreign countries. To-day, when Mexico buys American products, they pay us in silver. They do not pay in gold, and they do not pay in Mexican dollars, and taking away with his 100 cents' worth of product. Just a few words more, I'd like to talk on the tariff. One illustration will be sufficient for the case which we have been discussing. The tariff on tin plate is 10 percent. We paid for the tin plate England sent to the United States? Thirty millions of American money. There was not a single family in Livingston county, but helped contribute its share to that great stream of money. England never sent a dollar back for beef, wheat or pork until her Indian wheat supply had been exhausted, until beef produced on lands in the broad domain of Britain had been exhausted. They simply bought from you the shortage. Then we thought we'd stop it. We wanted to keep that money at home. No man ever saw a free trade era that was not marked by a tariff on tin plate. We put up the bars, we put a tariff on tin plate, we wanted the money circulated among ourselves. That measure as to tin plate was an immediate success. This free trade era has broken down the American tariff. What's become of America's money? The daily press reports that \$500,000,000 of America's gold is locked in Russia's vaults. It was sent abroad for foreigner's goods. The country was to get back right where they quit."

"Fellow citizens, the tide is coming our way. On the 3rd of next November, the great army of American voters will march to the polls determined to bring back the era of 1892. No man doubts that America will be protected under the gallant leadership of William McKinley. Why, do you know free trade has destroyed every trade era policy has broken down our railroad. Everything has gone down and down until the people in their might have determined the party of protection shall be restored."

"In Missouri, for the first time in twenty years, the people are determined that the Republican party shall be put back into power. I am not here to make any strictures upon the Democratic party in Missouri. In some things, they have been a little conservative, but the people want a



NAT C. GOODWIN. Who is Supposed to be Planning for a Third Wife.

Nella Goodwin, alleging as cause for suit her habitual intemperance.

Goodwin's first wife was the well known burlesque actress, Eliza Weatherly, who was a faithful and loving helpmate to the comedian, and by her economical methods and good advice she helped him materially on the road to fame and fortune. She died some eight years ago and two years later the actor, whilst playing an engagement in Buffalo, N. Y., met Mrs. Nella Pease, and a mutual feeling of admiration was the outcome of the meeting, which culminated in matrimony after Mrs. Pease had gone through the formality of being divorced by Mr. Pease, who was a prominent lawyer and a member of Buffalo's "400."

Mrs. Pease was at the time a leader of society. She is a blonde of pronounced type, remarkably handsome, both in face and figure. Her great fondness for the giving of box parties at the Academy of Music (then the leading local theater), and she was a devoted admirer of any handsome actor who happened from time to time to appear upon its stage.

During "Bob" Mantel's engagement there in "Tangled Lives" in the season of 1888-89 (his first starring tour), she became infatuated with him and after he left the city for the mails were kept heavy and the United States postal revenue materially increased by her letters to him. But at that time "Bob" was nothing if not domestic. It was before his first wife divorced him and he paid no attention to her "billetts doux."

Then, later on, Goodwin came along and Mrs. Pease, nothing daunted by Mantel's rebuff and still imbued with a profound admiration for the "profess," set siege to "Nat" and the widower succumbed to her wiles and beauty. Two years of "billetts doux" and love's bubble burst and all New York read in the morning papers as they slipped their coffee, that Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin were "on the cards" and that Mrs. Goodwin had actually provisioned and fortified herself in the uptown family mansion, leaving "Nat" on the outside, cold and comfortless and from behind barred doors and well guarded windows she "held the fort" and denied her lord and master (Mr. Goodwin) entrance into his own house.

Many were the wiles, legal and physical, employed by the comedian to obtain entrance into and possession of his home. Mrs. Goodwin claimed that he had deserted the house to her and after the affair had been a seven days' wonder it died a natural death and the actor and his wife agreed to differ and live apart. Mrs. Goodwin refused to become Mrs. Nat Goodwin.

But now Nat comes to the front with his petition for divorce. He has met another beauty who has taken possession of all that is left of his heart this time, in the person of Miss Maxine Elliott, formerly of the Augustin Daly company and now, with that company, caused a sensation by her beauty. Miss Elliott is a statuesque brunette of monitory type and is admitted the handsomest woman on the American stage to-day. The "profess" says she is as good and gracious as a saint and looking, and she is credited with a laudable ambition to excel in her chosen profession.

Goodwin Coming to Kansas City. On their return from Australia, late in the fall, Nat Goodwin and his company will be seen